

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF NEVADA

\* \* \*

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, )  
Plaintiff, ) 3:10-CR-00115-LRH-RAM  
v. )  
AARON ROSS, ) ORDER  
Defendant. )

Before the Court is Defendant Aaron Ross’s (“Ross”) Motion Under 28 U.S.C. § 2255 to Vacate, Set Aside, or Correct Sentence by a Person in Federal Custody. Doc. #119.<sup>1</sup> The United States filed a Response (Doc. #125), to which Ross did not reply.

## I. Factual Background

On September 6, 2011, Defendant was convicted, following a jury trial, of two counts of transporting a minor across state lines for the purpose of prostitution in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 2423(a). Doc. #8; Doc. #98. The Court sentenced Ross to 168 months imprisonment, to be followed by 20 years of supervised release. *Id.* Ross appealed, and on September 14, 2012, the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals affirmed his conviction and sentence in an unpublished opinion. *United States v. Ross*, 492 Fed. Appx. 808 (9th Cir. 2012). On September 13, 2013, Ross, acting

<sup>1</sup> Refers to the Court's docket number.

1 *pro se*, filed the instant Motion before the Court. Doc. #119. The United States filed a Response  
2 on October 28, 2013. Doc. #125. Ross did not file a Reply.

3 **II. Discussion**

4 Ross asserts that his appellate counsel was ineffective because he failed to seek a stay of  
5 Ross's appeal pending the Supreme Court's adjudication of *Alleyne v. United States*, 133 S. Ct.  
6 2151 (2013). *See* Doc. #119, p. 4. More specifically, Ross maintains that under *Alleyne*, the  
7 organizer, leader, manager or supervisor sentencing enhancement (U.S.S.G. § 3G1.1(c)), which the  
8 Court applied to his base offense level, should have been submitted to a jury and proven beyond a  
9 reasonable doubt. *See id.* at 5.

10 Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2255, a prisoner may move the court to vacate, set aside, or correct  
11 a sentence if “the sentence was imposed in violation of the Constitution or laws of the United  
12 States, or . . . the court was without jurisdiction to impose such sentence, or . . . the sentence was  
13 in excess of the maximum authorized by law, or is otherwise subject to collateral attack.”  
14 28 U.S.C. § 2255; 2 Randy Hertz & James S. Liebman, Federal Habeas Corpus Practice and  
15 Procedure § 41.3b (5th ed. 2005). To establish ineffective assistance of counsel, a petitioner must  
16 show that his counsel’s performance was deficient and that the petitioner was prejudiced as a result  
17 of this performance. *Strickland v. Washington*, 466 U.S. 668, 687 (1984). In order to show  
18 prejudice, the petitioner “must then establish that there is a reasonable probability that, but for  
19 counsel’s unprofessional errors, the result of the proceeding would have been different. A  
20 reasonable probability is a probability sufficient to undermine confidence in the outcome.” *United*  
21 *States v. Quintero-Barraza*, 78 F.3d 1344, 1348 (9th Cir. 1995) (citing *Strickland*, 466 U.S. at 688-  
22 89).

23 Ross’s interpretation of *Alleyne* is incorrect. In *Alleyne*, the Supreme Court held that under  
24 *Apprendi v. New Jersey*, 530 U.S. 466 (2000), “a fact increasing either end of the [sentencing]  
25 range produces a new penalty and constitutes an ingredient of the offense” and “must, therefore, be  
26 submitted to the jury and found beyond a reasonable doubt.” 133 S. Ct. at 2160-63. The Supreme

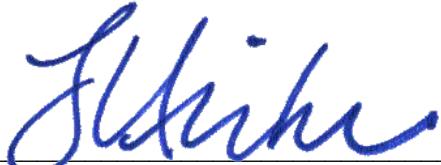
1 Court was careful, however, to note that their ruling “does not mean that any fact that influences  
2 judicial discretion must be found by a jury. We have long recognized that broad sentencing  
3 discretion, informed by judicial factfinding, does not violate the Sixth Amendment.” *Id.* at 2163.

4 Here, the Court finds that its application of the organizer, leader, manager or supervisor  
5 sentencing enhancement (U.S.S.G. § 3G1.1(c)) to Ross’s base offense level is wholly consistent  
6 with the broad discretion of a judge to select a sentence within the range authorized by law. In  
7 applying the aforementioned enhancement, the Court did not increase the prescribed mandatory  
8 minimum sentence, and thus *Alleyne* is inapplicable. Consequently, Ross cannot establish that his  
9 counsel’s performance was deficient or that he was prejudiced as a result. Ross’s Motion pursuant  
10 to 28 U.S.C. § 2255 is therefore without merit and shall be denied.

11  
12 IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that Ross’s Motion Under 28 U.S.C. § 2255 to Vacate, Set  
13 Aside, or Correct Sentence by a Person in Federal Custody (Doc. #119) is DENIED.

14 IT IS SO ORDERED.

15 DATED this 31st day of December, 2013.

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18 LARRY R. HICKS  
19 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE  
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